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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1780.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Monday, December* 6.

LORD OSSORY rose, and prefaced the motion he had to make with some strictures on the present state of Ireland, which he represented as exceedingly alarming and dangerous. He attributed it to the carelessness, inattention, and negligence of administration, particularly in their paying no attention to the address of last sessions for information;------in their doing nothing through the summer;----and in their calling together the Irish Parliament in the midst of all the heats of that country, and before the Parliament of this country met to prepare a plan of ease to their trade, &c. He said that these neglects were so flagrant, that fortunately for him, they demanded no powers of eloquence, they spoke for themselves in a language more persuasive than that of oratory; for these reasons he moved the following resolution: "That it is highly criminal in his Majesty's Ministers to have neglected the state of Ireland, so much as to suffer the discontents of the kingdom to rise to a height that is dangerous to the constitutional connection between the two kingdoms, and tending to separate the remaining parts of the British empire."

Lord Middleton seconded the motion, and dwelt particularly on the madness of government permitting the Irish Parliament to meet to give force and efficiency to the discontents of the public, which he represented as alarming to the highest degree, and apprehended that they amounted virtually to dissolving the connection between all the purposes of commerce between the two kingdoms.

Sir Richard Wrotesley objected to the word *criminal* in the motion, and moved *blameable*, which was accepted; in which form he thought it highly adviseable.---Said that the situation to which the administration had reduced the country respecting Ireland, was but the counter part of what it had experienced with relation to America, where thirteen great and beautiful provinces were absolutely lost for ever. He then adverted to *some great calamity which the nation had suffered in America*, and which the House, if not at present, would probably be in a few hours in possession of.

Lord Beauchamp took great pains to obviate every idea disadvantageous to the military associations in Ireland;---he represented them not only as very useful, but as perfectly constitutional; to prove which, he read part of an act passed in 1745, during Lord Chesterfield's government in that kingdom, which secured to all the protestant inhabitants in that kingdom the power of being armed, and in the use of arms: and he defended the conduct of the Parliament there, as being dictated by no dangerous ambition, but simply by the force of necessity. He lamented, however, than an earlier attention had not been given to them, as he was very certain that half the concessions, made last sessions, would have satisfied the Irish better than double the amount would now.

Mr. Burke spoke with great knowledge and ability on the subject. He ridiculed Lord Beauchamp's situation, in which he found it necessary to defend Administration, at the same time that he could not but admit neglects, and be sensible that the Irish nation were acting a right part. That for his own part, he thought the honour and dignity of this country were lost and gone, and that all dependance of that country on this was broken through and destroyed; that the armed societies, about which every man spoke with respect, were yet the great support of such demands as never were made before upon this country; that the address of the Irish Parliament, demanding a free trade, was carried to the Lord-Lieutenant under the guard of those societies; that non import agreements were extended to a height and warmth equal at least to every thing in America; that an Archbishop having desired an English act of Parliament to be read in the House of Lords there, was refused; he was told he might read that act, or the act of any other country, as a part of his speech, but that it should not be read as binding in Ireland. All these circumstances were acts of hostility and violence, necessary perhaps to the distressed state of that country, but utterly inconsistent with the dependance of a subordinate country, and ruinous to the honour and dignity of a British Parliament. That as an Irishman, he could not blame acts which were in reality those of patriotism; but he had also the feelings of an Englishman---he felt for the honour and advantage of a country which had adopted him,---which had raised him from a state of obscurity and contempt, and placed him in a sphere beyond his merit or his hope. That possessing such a situation, he wished individually to support the honour and the dignity of that House; but, alas! it was gone! He felt it fallen----and could only now lament the infatuation and folly of those men, who could have prevented such cruel evils; but whose vile indolence, and habitual inactivity had proved the destruction of their country. That the Ministers should betray the interests of their country, and the dignity of Parliament, he was not surprised; but they had done that which must astonish every one, they had equally sacrificed the privileges of the Crown. There was not a clearer one than the right of arraying and arming forces, which was exclusive; but they had not only encouraged the raising those armed societies; they had furnished them with arms, absolutely abdicating the Government. Their treatment of the Crown reminded him of an anecdote of James II. His mistresses were all so ugly, that his witty brother used to say, they were given him by his confessors, not to gratify, but mortify the lust of the flesh. In the same manner he might fairly say, that the present Ministers were not given to the Crown to encourage and support ambition, but to mortify and ruin all its means and support! Fortunately, however, for Ireland, there was a spirit broken out, which would save them effectually from all undue exertions of ambition and prerogative. Had not this spirit arisen, the scenes we have seen in America would be acted over again in Ireland;---we should have seen the port of Corke shut up---their constitution altered---culprits dragged to England for trial, and in a word all those abominable exertions of power, which have broken down and ruined the British interest and power in America.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland entered into an elaborate defence of administration. He said that nothing could exceed the injustice of laying the present state of things to the door of administration. That the grand objection of not calling Parliament together in the summer, upon this business, would fall to the ground, when it was considered that the last act of the House, before it adjourned, was rejecting a bill for the enlargement of the Irish trade; rejected by a majority, formed of men of all descriptions, from every side of the House, voting from their own feelings and opinions alone. How, therefore, could a Minister think of calling them together to do the very contrary to what they had just done before. That as to permitting the Irish Parliament to meet before that of Britain, though there was some appearance of reason in the objection, yet gentlemen should remember that it is absolutely necessary, from the date of all public acts in that country, that they meet in October, consequently the British Parliament properly to precede them must have sat in September, that is, in the very midst of an important, active campaign; he was ready to declare, he thought such a thing impossible; public business could not go on in such a predicament; besides, it was to be considered, that the nobility and commoners were then at the camps on the public service, from whence they could not be called without great inconvenience; that, as to the other grievances of Ireland than those of trade, they did not take their rise from the country itself, but were sent over by inflammatory orators from this side the water, instead of which, one spirit of unanimity and conciliation ought to spread throughout every rank.

Mr. Fox. It appears, Mr. Speaker, to be very extraordinary indeed, that a recommendation of coolness, moderation and consistency, should come to us from those men; from that man, who in the question of America (for it is impossible to separate it, it bears so near a resemblance to the business before us) was all heat, intemperance and inconsistency. It comes, I say, with a very ill grace from those who talked with so much violence of Mr. Hancock and his crew; but I trust we shall not hear of Mr. Pery (Speaker of the Irish House of Commons) and his crew from the same mouths.--thanks to the brave spirit of the Irish nation: and most peculiarly ridiculous, Sir, are such recommendations, coming in a speech condemning inflammatory orators, which contains the most opprobrious, false and inflammable assertion that I ever heard in any speech in Parliament; no less than accusing the gentlemen on this side of the House with sending over the materials of resistance, and specifying the demands to be made by Ireland. The best answer to such stuff is, to say that it is a FALSHOOD *notorious to the whole* kingdom. Who sent it over? Who animated them to their present discontents and violence? Is Mr. Prime Serjeant Burgh an Englishman? Is Mr. Grattan an Englishman? Are the rest of the leaders of a unanimous Parliament Englishmen? But, Sir, the assertion is a piece of that old, false and contemptible system, to which the meanness of Administration has descended in the case of America, that all the evils under which the kingdom groans are owing, not to the negligence and blunders of the men who have possessed an uncontrouled power, but to those who, however unavailingly, opposed their ruinous follies, ignorance and insufficiency. It is perhaps the most contemptible argument that ever fell from any lips but those of compleat ignorance; of an ignorance no less than that of the learned gentleman who now asserts that it is to this side the House the disorders of Ireland are owing. Has he never read, has he never conversed? Does he not know that it is an old demand of all the Irish nation in print and otherwise, that the Parliament of England has nothing to do with Ireland? Is the learned gentleman just dropped from the clouds? Did he never hear of Molyneux? Sir, these opinions were always common in that kingdom, but they had not to do with a weak and blundering administration, who relaxing all the powers of government whenever they were frightened with an appearance of force, have thrown the whole empire into convulsions. Their neglects starved that kingdom, and their weakness animated it to violence: Thus it is only to them that we are obliged for this scene of ruin and confusion: And what is the information which administration this sessions meets Parliament with? What are the points of knowledge they lay before us? Yes, Sir, we have information---we are informed by 42,000 bayonets---it is come to that. You must give a free trade to Ireland, or they will take it in spite of you; and what in the last sessions would have been taken as a favour, is now demanded sword in hand. Nor can I here, Sir, omit mentioning how nearly this amazing neglect of administration was to bringing on the last stage of violence---If Alderman Horan had not followed the advice not to persist in his action against the Commissioners of the Revenue, it would have come to an Irish jury; it would have been given for him; and if the King's cutters had not seized the goods, a free trade to all the world was established at a single stroke, without our participation: And on the contrary, if the cutters had taken the goods, a war between the two countries was lighted up from that moment, as infallibly as ever it was by the tea being thrown into the sea at Boston. It is said, Sir, that the Irish demand of a free trade is not understood: There can be nothing clearer than what it means: It means that the Parliament of Great-Britain should have no controul over their trade.---They may restrain themselves, but you shall not restrain them; you may deny them a trade to your sugar colonies if you please, but then they will trade to the colonies of France, or where they please, subject to the controul of their own parliament only, and absolutely independent of yours. This I know to be their idea; and if the noble Lord comes with a proposition short of that, it will be received with contempt.

Sir, as to the armed associations which have been mentioned so often, I shall only say that I am so far from thinking them blameable, that they are highly meritorious. Blame men in such times as these for arming themselves! No, Sir, I wish to see arms in the hands of all his Majesty's subjects:----the Irish have served themselves by those arms, and God forbid the English should hereafter feel an equal necessity of forming likewise. They have set us the example like a brave and vigilant nation: Was this House ready to follow the example of the Commons in Ireland, in refusing money bills till grievances were redressed, affairs would not have come to their present situation: Administration would not then have continued the plague and curse of this country. But there are yet hopes that those men who have uniformly opposed their measures with spirit, and a love of freedom and the constitution, will yet be able to reduce---not the party of Administration, for there is no such party; and I will venture to assert, that if the power and support of the crown were withdrawn from them, there would not from attachment be fifteen men in his Majesty's dominions that would continue to support them. In fact, there are only two parties in the kingdom, the party of the crown, grown great with the greatness of the empire, but not fallen with the calamities of it; the other, that band of patriotic men, united firmly in the determination to reduce within safe and constitutional bounds that enormous power, which threatens this kingdom with evils from which America and Ireland have secured themselves. This party contains all propriety of honour, of rank, and of abilities, that can render it respectable in the eyes and feelings of mankind; and standing so much in the way as it does of that *system of power* which the learned Gentleman supports and wishes well to, no wonder he tries every effort to bespatter and calumniate them; happy when any occasion offered of triumphing in the divisions of that party, but abashed and confounded now they know that it is firmly united in heart and hand to oppose their ruinous and contemptible measures----abashed to see that house, which was once called the hospital of incurables, now, by the splendor of abilities, and the exertion of rare and uncommon talents, (Lord Shelburne) becoming totally otherwise: And I will venture to assert, that to this party it is alone that the PEOPLE look up, and expect salvation from DESIGNS, which they know very well how to fathom and to understand. They consider this Administration equally as the bane and ruin of the constitution and the empire, and they hope and wish for nothing so much as to see them crushed beneath the weight of that ruin they have made so alarming and extensive. Now, Sir, to talk of wishing the removal of these men, without censuring them, I think a degree of weakness and indiscretion; and I am convinced that the only way of satisfying the Irish that we are sincere in our intentions, is to agree with the present motion to condemn that Administration, to whose negligence their mischievous and unhappy situation is totally and solely owing.

The other speakers were, Col. Barre, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Attorney-General, &c.

On a division there appeared,---For the motion 106
Against it - 192

THE HIGHEST PRICE
GIVEN FOR CLEAN
COTTON & LINEN RAGS,
BY
HALL & SELLERS.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 26th of June last, from the subscriber, living on Robinson's Run, within 15 miles of Fort Pitt, a Negroe man, named GARSHOM, about 22 years of age, about 3 feet 8 inches high, the white of his eyes remarkably yellow, he makes a dent or hollow in one of his cheeks when he laughed; had on, when he went away, a lincey hunting shirt, tow body shirt, a felt hat with a pewter button; he lived some time with Mr. Patterson Bell, and one Mr. Parks, in Chester county, and with Mr. Jonathan Meredith, in Philadelphia; he understands something of tanning and currying, and has drove a team. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or to Mr. Edward Justice, in Cæcil county, Maryland, or to Mr. John Bedin, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, or secures him so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

March 28, 1780. JOHN M'DONNALD.

LONDON.

Dec. 8. Three frigates are ordered to be ſtationed to cruize off Breſt during the winter, to watch the motions of the French ſquadron lying at that port.

Ten new battalions are to be raiſed before the end of Spring; they are to have only Lieutenant-Colonels, and to be joined to the like number of old corps. By this meaſure there will be a ſaving of ſo many Colonels.

It is confidently aſſerted that papers and inſtructions are now actually preparing for a Nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, who is going to Paris, in order to ſettle the difference between that Court and ours.

Dec. 14. It is reſolved in the cabinet, never to have leſs than a hundred regiments in future: the peace eſtabliſhment will conſequently occaſion an additional expence to the people of thirty regiments.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Dec.* 23.

The Houſe having come to a reſolution to adjourn till the 24th day of January,

Mr. Burke proteſted that he had no ſhare in the appointment of ſo long an adjournment. At the preſent criſis, to run away into the country and to ſuſpend all buſineſs and attention to public affairs, looked not like a want of public ſpirit, but like downright madneſs At a time when the King's arms had begun to make ſome impreſſion on our enemies, and when commiſſioners for peace and conciliation with America were actually in Europe, who can, without ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, think of the adjournment of parliament until the 24th of January? And to take ſo important a ſtep with ſo little ceremony, with ſo much indifference, in ſo thin a Houſe, ſcarcely a Houſe at all, appeared to him a deplorable proof of how little importance in the eyes of gentlemen is the ſafety of the nation, when placed in a balance with Chriſtmas-pies.

Mr. Townſhend ſaid, that he was not in the Houſe at the time when a motion was made for ſo long an adjournment; if he had, he would have oppoſed it as much as he could. He reminded the Houſe of the fatal conſequences that had followed their adjournment this time two years. How could gentlemen anſwer to their conſtituents, to their own conſciences, to God, for abandoning the care of the nation at ſo alarming a criſis, for the ſake of amuſing themſelves at their houſes in the country?

Captain Whitworth ſaid, that the motion was already agreed to, and that, if they were to entrench themſelves within forms, they might ſave themſelves the trouble of diſcuſſing a matter which had been already decided. But were the queſtion as open to debate, as it is in converſation to cenſure or to juſtification, he did not ſee any ground for condemning the adjournment, which was not longer than uſual. It is affirmed indeed, that there are in Europe Commiſſioners from America, with terms of peace and conciliation. I hope there are, ſaid Mr. Whitworth, I hope their terms of accommodation are equitable and honourable for both parties, and if they are, I hope they will meet with ſucceſs. But whatever private information Gentlemen may have, the Houſe of Commons knows nothing of Meſſengers having arrived either in Britain or in France from America. No official accounts of this event have been tranſmitted to the Houſe. If the adjournment that is now arraigned would have been unexceptionable a week, or longer ago, it is unexceptionable ſtill. For the Houſe has received no meſſage in that time, no official information that could poſſibly be a ground of proceeding one way or the other

Colonel Hartley ſaid, that although this Houſe had received no official accounts, that there were Meſſengers of peace from America, yet there were ſome perſons who knew of this event; a deſirable one, if rightly improved, but calamitous, if miſimproved, by being miſconſtructed. Let Miniſtry look to themſelves, let them anticipate in their imaginations that day of reckoning, which may, and, it is hoped, will come. If they neglect to ſeize any opportunity that may occur, of putting a period to the calamities of this country, and if thoſe calamities ſtill encreaſe, the time may come, when they ſhall repent of their wickedneſs or of their folly.

Mr. Burke congratulated the gentleman over the way, who ſhould be in the Blue Ribbon, for defending miniſtry in their abſence, with the ſame arguments, but in a better ſtile and manner, than they would have uſed themſelves, had they been preſent. The gentleman has acquitted himſelf in his new department exceedingly well, ſaid Mr. Burke, and entered into the very genius of the miniſter. He has anſwered the objections of gentlemen on this ſide the Houſe, and waved the conſideration of natural calamities and dangers, with ſuch a degree of humour, of pleaſantry and mirth, as cannot fail of being very agreeable to the miniſtry, whoſe repreſentative he now is, and alſo to his ſ----n. "It is very true, ſays the honourable gentleman, we may all know of meſſengers from America when we are out of the Houſe, but does it follow that we are to know the ſame truth when we are in the Houſe? Do the ſame faculties, the ſame notions and conceptions, the ſame principles poſſeſs and regulate a man in this Houſe, that inform and guide him out of it? No, no; there is an inverſion, a change in all theſe things, very often when we are in this Houſe; conſequently, we ought not to reaſon from what is known without doors, to that which may be known within doors. In ſhort, the Gentleman ſeems inſpired by the very ſpirit of the Miniſter; and I admire his talent for mimickry or imitation. In many things, in moſt things, I am perſuaded, he would excel the Miniſter; and I hope his appearance to-day, in the character of a miniſterial ſubſtitute, is only a prelude to more honorable preferment. I expect to ſee him in a Blue Ribbon himſelf, and no ſhadow or image of a Miniſter, but himſelf a real and ſubſtantial miniſter. I ſhould think he would acquit himſelf better in that high ſtation, than he who has long ſo unfortunately filled it, and I am ſure he could not do it worſe. Miniſtry have run away now the holidays are coming, and left us without the dignity and dignity of their preſence, like a few boys---like ſo many children. The antient Chriſtians, in the time of Chriſtmas, had their Epiſcopus Puerorum, and the antient Heathens their Rex Puerorum, and we have our Miniſter Puerorum; and though we cannot reverſe the high and fixed decree of adjourning till the 24th of January, we may take the liberty of children in the holidays, of talking of great things, of imitating great men, of looking up to our Miniſter Puerorum, of whom, from the ſpecimen he has this day given of his abilities, I am inclined to think that he is fitter to be a Miniſter Virorum than the noble Lord is whom he has now repreſented with ſo much archneſs and dexterity."

General Prevoſt is to have the next vacant Red Ribbon, and a regiment; and Captain Moncrief is promoted to a Majority in the train, and ordered a compliment of 3000 guineas out of the royal purſe.

The Dutch Ambaſſador has given notice to all perſons in the naval or military line, ſubjects of the Republic, to return home immediately, to reſume their employments in the ſervice of their own country.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, December 17.

"The frequent ſtorms we have had ſince November have occaſioned a number of ſhipwrecks in the North Sea, from the coaſts of Flanders to the Sound. The Engliſh frigate of war the Bellona, of 20 guns and 120 men, Capt. Francis Finchley, which was eſcorting ſome Britiſh merchant ſhips from Hull to the Elbe, ran aground at the entrance of that river; the ſhip was loſt, and only part of the crew ſaved."

Summonſes are iſſued for a Council to be held at St. James's on Wedneſday next, ſaid to be on the conſideration of the propoſitions of terms of conciliation with America.

The terms propoſed are ſaid to be, that America ſhall be put on the ſame footing as Ireland is by the late conceſſions; to have a Parliament, and a General Governor, with a Houſe of Peers, which are not to exceed a limited number; the appointment of Governors of provinces and forts to be in the crown.

The firſt buſineſs on the meeting of Parliament, it is ſaid, will be to enter on the foregoing, which is ſaid to be in a ſtate of more forwardneſs than moſt people think of.

The late conceſſions of Great Btitain in favour of Ireland will be attended with the moſt happy conſequences to both countries, and likely to be productive, in a great meaſure, to a reconciliation with the colonies; at leaſt it muſt help to forward the great work of uniting all parties.

Jan. 4. Yeſterday about noon, Capt. Marſhall, of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Commodore Fielding, the contents of which are as follow:

That on the afternoon of the 31ſt of December laſt, one of his ſquadron, then on a cruize in the channel, made the ſignal for ſpying a fleet, which he immediately ordered to be chaſed by his whole ſquadron; and that in a few hours he came within hail of it, and found it to be a fleet of 17 ſail of Dutch and American merchantmen, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral Bylant, with two ſhips of the line and two frigates. Commodore Fielding immediately ordered a barge out, and ſent his Captain on board the Dutch Admiral, with his compliments, and begged to know where that fleet was bound; at the ſame time requeſting permiſſion to ſearch the merchantmen, agreeable to his inſtructions:----The Admiral ſent his Captain back with a very reſpectful anſwer, informing the Commodore, that the Dutch men of war were bound to different ſtations in the Weſt-Indies, and the merchantmen for various ports of France; moſt of which he acknowledged were laden with hemp and iron, but none with timber or cordage; but that he muſt beg to be excuſed from permitting their being ſearched, as his orders were equally poſitive to the contrary. Commodore Fielding returned for anſwer, that he hoped the Admiral would think better of it the next morning, when he ſhould be under the neceſſity of renewing the application. The two fleets paſſed the night in company, and at day-break next morning (Jan. 1,) the Commodore ſent his Captain again with a more preſſing meſſage, adding, at the ſame time, that ſearch the veſſels he muſt at all hazards. The Dutch Admiral's reply was, That he was ſorry matters were likely to be brought to ſuch extremity, for that on boats attempting to board any of his veſſels, he ſhould not fulfil his duty without firing upon them.------About ten o'clock therefore the Engliſh Commodore ordered a boat from every ſhip to be manned, and to row down to them with colours flying, which was inſtantly complied with; but no ſooner did the Dutch Admiral perceive the boats bearing down, than he fired a ſhot at them: Commodore Fielding immediately fired a ſhot a-head of the Dutch Admiral from the Namur, which the latter returned with a broad-ſide; on this the Namur and Vigilant fired each a broad-ſide at the Dutch flag-ſhip from their upper and middle tiers, when the Dutch Admiral ſtruck his flag, as did the reſt of his ſquadron and fleet. Fortunately, no lives were loſt on either ſide.

Commodore Fielding immediately ſent an officer on board the Admiral, requeſting him to hoiſt his flag again and purſue his voyage, ſince he (the Commodore) had fulfilled his duty in capturing the merchant veſſels, which he muſt carry into port.

The Admiral returned for anſwer, That he thought himſelf bound to ſhare the ſame fate with his convoy, and ſhould therefore proceed with them; but if the Commodore would make his requeſt in writing, that he ſhould hoiſt his colours, he would certainly comply with it: This being immediately done, the Dutch Admiral and his ſquadron diſplayed their colours, and ſaluted the Engliſh flag with thirteen guns, which was returned by Commodore Fielding; who immediately after proceeded with the merchantmen, and four Dutch ſhips of war, for Spithead.

The fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of merchantmen, but ten of them parted company the night before they were ſeen by the Engliſh ſquadron.

Another account ſays, that by the broad-ſide fired in return for the Dutch one received, 16 or 17 Dutchmen were killed.

Paul Jones was not in company with the above fleet, as is reported, but ſailed out of the Texel in a foggy night about a fortnight ago in a ſingle ſhip (the Alliance;) and from the Dutch Admiral's account went north about, to avoid the frigates that were cruizing for him.

Another account ſays, Paul Jones ſailed from the Texel with the above, but is put into Dunkirk.

As ſoon as the aboye intelligence was received at the Admiralty, a copy of the diſpatches were ſent to Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador.

The King of Pruſſia has lately granted permiſſion to ſome Britiſh officers to raiſe ſeamen in the ports of his dominions, for the ſervice of the Court of London.

Advice is received that a Dutch man of war of 56 guns, from St. Euſtatia, is loſt off Cape Finiſterre, in a hard gale of wind, and about 100 of her crew were ſaved by an American privateer that was in company with her, but the remainder periſhed.

They write from Cadiz, that the Serieux and the Don Philip, two Spaniſh frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms and ammunition, bound from Monti Chriſti, are loſt at ſea in a gale of wind, and all on board periſhed,

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, January 6.

"The undermentioned are the names of Dutch ſhips taken by Capt. Fielding: The Vrow Anne Chriſtiana Jacobs; Detyx Engonvar, Stoffot Egmons; Mary Aate, De Frize; De Jonge Frow Lavinler and Jacoba Johanna, Bannergh; Jonge Lyberg, Areans; De Jonge Veerben Renoma, Altez; Reſolution, Eengenkn; Sibella and Hillijonga, Guits Tal; De Jonge Jeningh Paula, Hockſma.

"Yeſterday morning ſailed the following ſhips on a cruize, viz. Valiant, 74 guns, Capt. Goodall; Portland, 50, Capt Hunt; Laurel, 28, Capt. Lloyd; Daphne, 20, Capt. Chinnery; Seaford, 20, Capt. Preſcot; Camel, 20, Capt. Blygh; and Hawke, 10, Capt. Murray.

"It is ſaid the above ſhips are intended to intercept another fleet of Dutchmen from the Texel, with naval ſtores for France and Spain, which are coming without convoy, it having been refuſed them by the States."

Laſt night it was reported the Romney, Commodore Johnſtone, fell in on the 28th ultimo in latitude 47, north, with a regiſter ſhip, laden with bullion, which, after a broadſide from the Commodore, ſtruck. Touching at Fyal, ſhe took in the ore which had been unloaden from the Spaniſh frigate, taken ſome time ago by Captain Salter of the Huſſar.

A letter received laſt night from St. Helens, brings advice that the frigate which Capt. Fielding ſent after the Dutch ſhips was returned, with an account that they are all got into Breſt.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a treaty offenſive and defenſive is at laſt concluded between Great-Britain and Ruſſia: The latter power to ſend 12,000 men to America the beginning of next ſummer; and twenty ſhips of the line of battle, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit, into the Engliſh channel.

Yeſterday the Hon. Capt. Fielding was preſent at the levee, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Portſmouth, on which occaſion he was preſented to his Majeſty, and moſt graciouſly received, and had afterwards the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

January 11. Admiral Rodney has taken an American and a French privateer in the chops of the channel in conſort.

It is ſaid, that the Dutch received full payment for all the ſtores that were ſhipped under the convoy of Admiral Byland before they ſailed. The French Agent at the Hague, Mr. Henniker, came under obligation to indemnify the Dutch for all poſſible loſs.

Saturday morning arrived in the river the Good Agreement, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar. Every thing remained quiet when he left that place.

Monday ſome diſpatches were received by government from Holland, on which account a privy-council is to meet by ſummons after the levee at St. James's to-morrow.

Orders were on Saturday ſent down to Portſmouth not to unload the Dutch ſhips taken by Captain Fielding, and brought in there, until further orders; and alſo that the crews of the ſaid ſhips be provided with neceſſary proviſions, ſo long as they ſtay there.

A private letter of credit received from the Hague, ſays, "Their High Migtineſſes, the Sates General, have ordered to be fitted out, for the protection of their trade, 32 ſhips of war, viz. ſix of 60 guns, eight of 50, eight of 36, ſeven of 20, and one of 12, the two others are not mentioned."

A private letter from Berlin ſays, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for ſeveral thouſands of his beſt troops to be kept in conſtant exerciſe they will be wanted for actual ſervice early in ſpring.

They write from Cadiz, that ſix tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, are ſailed from that port, with three battalions of Spaniſh troops on board, bound to Mexico.

DUBLIN, December 14.

HOUSE of COMMONS, SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

THE Houſe having met according to adjournment, and there not being a number ſufficient to form a ballot for the county of Sligo election, they adjourned till Monday.

The terms which England offers this kingdom are ſaid to be received by our Adminiſtration, and to conſiſt of the following conditions: To have the liberty of export and import to and from all parts of the world, except the exportation of cotton manufacture and ſugars, and the preſervation of the Eaſt-India Company's rights. In lieu of theſe, the duty is to be taken off hops imported, for the encouragement of our home breweries, and we are to be taxed by our own legiſlature only.

HOUSE of LORDS. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Brownlow aroſe, and expreſſed his approbation of what had paſſed in the ſiſter kingdom, for the advantage and enlargement of the trade of this country. He lamented his not being in the houſe yeſterday, before the queſtion of adjournment was put, as Great-Britain had ſhewn a ſincere intention of relieving the diſtreſſes of this country, by enlarging the trade thereof; which meaſure, in his opinion, was owing to the faithful repreſentations of our preſent worthy Chief Governor, whoſe adminiſtration, he hoped, would be ever revered by this nation; and alſo to the influence of the noble Lord in England, now at the head of Iriſh affairs, whoſe conduct in this affair deſerves the higheſt applauſe, and whoſe political errors were done away by this act of expiation at the ſhrine of the conſtitution. He now hoped to ſee the credit of the nation reſtored, and unanimity and harmony ſubſiſt between this country and Great-Britain, and by their joint endeavours repel the attempts of their enemies, and once more flattered himſelf to ſee this kingdom reſtored to a flouriſhing ſtate—to rival in commerce, as it does in bravery, the other nations of Europe. He would, he ſaid, at another period, trouble the Houſe with two reſolutions expreſſive of our gratitude, as he entertained no doubt of theſe meaſures being carried into execution, under the influence of the friendly hands who had engaged in this laudable purſuit of reconciling both kingdoms.

CORK, December 25.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinſon to the Sheriffs, received by expreſs, at half paſt ſix o'clock, laſt Tueſday evening.

To Michael Buſtead, and Veſtan Pick, Eſquires, High Sheriffs of Cork.

GENTLEMEN,

"I ſend you, by expreſs, propoſitions which were ſtated by Lord North in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on Thurſday laſt, and are to be moved there by his Lordſhip this day. They ſeem to me to contain matters of the utmoſt importance, well deſerving the conſideration of my fellow citizens. If theſe propoſitions ſhall ſucceed, this kingdom will obtain advantages of the higheſt value, and I do not know that our commerce or manufactures will then labour under any grievance. But in this I may be miſtaken, and the merchants and traders of Cork are the moſt competent judges. I have not given any opinion on this ſubject in any other place, becauſe it is my reſolution to be governed by that of my conſtituents, who will judge for themſelves, whether, if the propoſed laws ſhall paſs, effectual redreſs will be obtained for the neceſſities of this nation. I ſhall be happy to be favoured with their ſentiments, as ſoon as may be convenient, and they may reſt aſſured, that their intereſt ſhall be the governing principle of my conduct. *I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,*

Your moſt faithful and obedient Servant,

Dublin, Dec. 13, 1779. JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal ſo much of 20, of the laws paſſed in Great-Britain, as prohibits the exportation from the kingdom of Ireland of all woollen manufactures made up or mixed with wool or woollen ſtocks.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal ſo much of an act made in the 19th year of George II. as relates to the exportation of glaſs, glaſs bottles, or glaſs of any denomination whatſoever, from the kingdom of Ireland.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to allow the trade between Ireland and the Britiſh colonies in America and the Weſt-Indies, or the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, to be carried on in like manner, and ſubject to the ſame regulations or reſtrictions as it is now carried on between Great-Britain and the ſaid colonies and ſettlements, provided all goods and commodities of the growth, product, or manufactures of ſuch colonies and ſettlements ſhall be made liable, by laws made in Ireland, to the ſame duties as the like goods are or may be liable to upon importation into Great-Britain.

Limerick, Dec. 20. Laſt Friday, in conſequence of an order from Lord North, there was a ſcene of rejoicing in this city, which we ſhall attempt to deſcribe, though it would beggar all deſcription. In the morning the bells were ſet a ringing, and the very children caught the general joy and congratulated each other; at noon the whole body of the Limerick volunteers, commanded by Thomas Smyth, Eſq; fired three rounds on the Mall, and at night they lined the main ſtreet and fired a grand Feu de Joy. On this remarkable day a free trade began for the firſt time, to the no ſmall emolument of chandlers, and a number of poor men and boys, who brought horſe loads of clay to town for ſticking the candles to the windows, and in a ſhort time converted into handfuls of ſilver and copper coin. At night the illuminations were general, and exhibited on all ſides of the river Shannon a beautiful appearance, in a thouſand different devices; the body of light was ſo great over the town that it was eaſily diſtinguiſhed at the ten mile ſtone on Shallee Mountain, and brought thouſands of the country people to town, thinking it was on fire. When the people were tired of perambulating the ſtreets they retired to their houſes, and the Volunteers to the King's Head tavern, to pour out libations of genuine whiſkey at the ſhrine of St. Patrick, our titular Saint, which was well dreſſed on this occaſion, and crowned with a wreath of verdant ſhamrocks; and to finiſh the night of this joyous day with feſtivity and loyalty, the following among other loyal toaſts were given, The King and Royal Family, a free trade and proſperity to Ireland. The City of Limerick. Lord North and the friends of Ireland in the Britiſh parliament. The patriotic Iriſh parliament, the Speaker and Thomas Smyth, Eſq; The memory of St. Patrick. May England or Ireland never feel the horrors of a civil war. The exports of Ireland. Peace with America and war with all the world.

[*Similar rejoicings were made in many of the trading towns in Ireland on the above occaſion.*]

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March 19.

"The laſt accounts from Charles-Town ſay, That a body of the enemy were on James's Iſland, and that Sir Harry had demanded a ſurrender of the town, which was refuſed. The general opinion is, that he will neither ſcare nor flatter them out of it."

Edenton, March 23, 1780.

"By a gentleman in 15 days from Charles-Town we learn, the enemy had erected a battery upon James's Iſland, and had tried their guns (which were ſuppoſed to be 18 pounders) but their balls fell very ſhort of the town. Afterwards our frigates went and deſtroyed their works.---He alſo ſays, the enemy's numbers do not exceed 5000, and ours amount to 7000. The people in Charles-Town are under no apprehenſion of loſing it."

We hear that Council, *unanimouſly*, have appointed the honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

Sunday laſt arrived here the brig Holker, Captain Lawler, in thirteen days from St. Euſtatia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia to his friend in this City, dated March 16.

"The laſt news from Martinico is, that a reinforcement of twelve ſhips of the line is arrived there, and that St. Lucia is blockaded. The embargo at St. Chriſtophers and Antigua is prolonged; it has laſted now about fourteen days, which keeps a good many Dutch loaded veſſels here, who have ſent up to St. Chriſtophers for water."

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet on Friday evening at the Univerſity.

The following Intelligence is taken from New-York Papers, of the 24th and 27th of March ult.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Tueſday night arrived from England, by way of Savannah, his Excellency Major-General Robertſon, Governor of the province of New-York. His Excellency had a paſſage of 11 days from Georgia.

We are informed that the rebels have cut the neck of land, which joined Charleſtown to the main, and have alſo cut two canals croſs-ways through the city, in order that, if any part catches fire during the ſiege, it may be the more readily extinguiſhed.

By advices received by his Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel we learn, that Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, having under convoy the tranſports, &c. on board of which the Royal army, deſtined to operate in the rebellious provinces to the ſouthward, arrived at Tybee about the firſt, and that ſoon after his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton detached General Pattiſon with 2000 troops to penetrate into South-Carolina, by way of Auguſta, with a view to prevent ſupplies being thrown into Charleſtown, and cut off the retreat of the rebel garriſon, ſhould they be inclined to evacuate it upon his Excellency's approach. General Pattiſon, upon advancing into the country, was daily reinforced by numbers of loyaliſts, anxious to demonſtrate their loyalty, and avenge themſelves upon the ſeditious, who have cruelly oppreſſed them.

Sir Henry Clinton, having augmented his army with the 71ſt regiment and ſeveral corps of volunteers, proceeded in the fleet, and landed on James's Iſland, in Charleſtown-Bay. There his Excellency received information that 200 rebel light horſe, with a party of infantry, were eſcorting 500 head of cattle down the country to ſupply the garriſon of Charleſtown. Upon receipt of this intelligence, a ſtrong party of Britiſh grenadiers and light-infantry were ordered to croſs Aſhley-Ferry to intercept them, but unfortunately an officer's ſervant, having ſtrolled from the road, was picked up by the rebels, who by that means got apprized of their danger, and immediately abandoned the cattle, and fled to the town with precipitation. They were purſued by the Britiſh, who captured all their cattle, which they brought ſafe to the camp on James's Iſland, together with ſeveral rebel priſoners, among whom were Mr. John Lloyd and a Mr. Farmer, gentlemen not more diſtinguiſhed by their extenſive property and capacity, than their ardour in fomenting rebellion.

Admiral Arbuthnot in the Europa, with the fleet under his command, was at anchor in Five Fathom Hole, and the Renown, Roebuck and Romulus had received orders to paſs over the Bar into Charleſtown-bay, and as the wind was favourable the day on which the Ruſſel ſailed, it is preſumed they got in, as their guns had been taken out to lighten them. They were to be accompanied by a number of frigates, galleys, &c.

Extract of a letter from James's Iſland, dated March 6.

"We are within one mile of Charleſtown, where the rebels are very hard at work. I hope you will ſoon hear of it being in our poſſeſſion."

March 25. His Majeſty's Ship Galatea, Capt. Read, after a cruize of only ſix days, has taken the following prizes, viz.

Ship George, of 16 guns and 63 men, and Brig Recovery, of 10 guns and 30 men, from St. Euſtatia for Philadelphia, arrived.

Privateer Sloop Beaver, of 12 guns and 90 men, and Privateer Ship Recovery, of 16 guns and 120 men, from New-London, arrived.

Yeſterday arrived a ſchooner, from Virginia for Boſton, laden with naval ſtores, and a ſloop with ſugar; both of theſe veſſels were taken by the Retaliation, formerly Cunningham's Cutter, commanded by Lieut. Skinner.

March 27. Laſt Sunday week Capt. ------- arrived here from Barbados, in 30 days, by whom we have advice, that Major-General Vaughan was arrived there from England, with about 4000 troops, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Ajax and ſome frigates, and that the General was preparing to go upon ſome expedition: About a month before his arrival, he parted with the fleet under the command of the Admirals Rodney, Sir John Lockhart Roſs and Drake, bound for Gibraltar, conſiſting of the following ſhips, viz. Sandwich 90, Sir George Rodney; Royal George 100, Sir J. Roſs, Rear Admiral of the Blue; Prince George 90, Rear of the Red; Foudroyant 80, Alcide 74, Ajax 74, Bedford 74, Culloden 74, Montague 74, Shrewſbury 74, Edgar 74, Terrible 74, Cumberland 74, Dublin 74, Defence 74, Invincible 74, Marlborough 74, Reſolution 74, America 64, Bentaiſant 64.

Capt. Cameron arrived here laſt Friday in 16 days from St. Kitts. The accounts by him are, that Admiral Parker has blocked up 8 French ſhips of the line in Prince Rupert's Bay, in the Iſland of Dominica, and that it was imagined they would ſoon be deſtroyed or taken, as moſt of the troops from St. Kitts and the other iſlands were gone upon ſome expedition, ſuppoſed to retake the iſlands the French lately took from us in that part of the world.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in S. Carolina, dated at a Rebel Houſe, 6 miles from Charleſtown, March 6.

"Our paſſage, with very few exceptions, was a long tract of bluſtering diſagreeable weather, from the 26th of December, when we ſailed from Sandy-Hook, till the 1ſt of Februar, when the fleet arrived at Tybee Iſland.

"In our paſſage, the Ruſſia Merchant, Swan, Judith, George, and two brigs, went to the bottom; happily all their people were ſaved; the Lion and Anne fell in contact in the night, by which the latter loſt her main and mizen maſts; moſt of the horſes were loſt off the ſingle decked veſſels, two of which were taken, and a veſſel with horſe furniture, which were carried into Charleſtown.

"From our arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the principal officers were at Savannah, when they returned and ſailed, leaving one battalion of the 71ſt, many horſes, engineer ſtores, &c. embarked to follow. General Pattiſon, with one battalion of the 71ſt, a Heſſian regiment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguſon's corps, are ſtill at Savannah. The province of Georgia is in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity and peace, and it is very probable the greateſt part of their troops, after viſiting their friends on the Weſtern frontiers, may join the army not far from Charleſtown. The fleet arrived the 11th in North-Ediſto; the ſame day the General, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, landed, and the whole army the day following, on John's Iſland.

"The important poſt of Stono-Ferry was occupied the 14th by the Bobs, the fuzileers, 23d and 33d regiments, with the Yagers. The grenadiers moved to Gibbs's (Lord Cornwallis's quarters) on John's Iſland---the Head Quarters at the houſe of Mr. Fenwick, a very good and much injured ſubject. Major Hay and Capt. Moncrief are appointed Commiſſaries of all captured goods, and the troops are amply ſupplied with freſh proviſions and rice by them.

"The army croſſed over to James's Iſland the 24th, 25th and 26th, except a party left at Stono, and the 33d, and a battalion of the 71ſt, who are on John's Iſland ſtill.

"March the 6th, the poſt of Fort Johnſton is occupied, a bridge is laid over Wapoo Cut, near which, at the houſe of a Mr. Hudſon, is Head Quarters, where proviſions and military ſtores are landed, and works erected to cover them; and near this the tranſports are to lie ſome time in Stono River.

"The rebel force in Charleſtown, including Lincoln's army, are numbered, by deſerters from thence, from 3 to 4000, bearing arms. The country round are called in to defend the city, but they have excuſed themſelves on account of the ſmall-pox raging now there.

"There are about 12 ſhips in Rebellion Road, about the town, and in Aſhley River, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

"Such is the ſtate of affairs here, and it is probable the army, now quite refreſhed, will ſoon proceed to take a nearer view of the enemy, as it is likely the ſhips of war will be in ſoon to co-operate."

A letter from James's Iſland (South-Carolina) dated the 8th inſt. ſays, "A Lieutenant, with 8 men belonging to the Ship Queen of France, in the harbour of Charleſtown, came off in the guard boat, and joined our army, not thinking themſelves ſafe: They ſay the garriſon of Charleſtown amounts to about 5000 men, among them about 1500 regulars."

To be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſmith's ſhop, in Second-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,

A Compleat HORSE-MILL, for grinding all ſorts of grain, with two ſetts of ſtones (one pair entirely new) boulting-cloth, boulting-cheſt, &c. The whole in good order.-----He will alſo ſell a horſe, uſed to go in the Mill. For further information, apply to

¶ LEWIS PRAHL.

WRAPPING PAPER,
By the REAM,
To be SOLD, by
HALL & SELLERS.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of ſuch perſons as have buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that the hours appointed to receive applications are from twelve at noon to two, and from four to five in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſt and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of lands, viz. No. 1, One lot in Spring-Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements in front, and two wooden tenements back; No 2, A brick tenement and lot of ground, on Fourth-ſtreet continued northward and Hickory-lane, containing about 5 acres, late of John Parrock:----Samuel Shoemaker, No. 1, A tract of land in Eaſt Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point-no-Point road, with 16 acres of bank meadow, and two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2, One lot in Kenſington, on Greenwood Lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3, A lot near Frankford road, containing about an acre and a quarter:---John Butcher, A tract of land in Blockley townſhip, of about 56 acres, with improvements, ſituate on the River Schuylkill:------ Peter Arthur, One lot in the Diſtrict of Southwark, fronting on Plumb-ſtreet 15 feet and in depth 90 feet:------ Andrew Elliot, No. 1, About 8 acres of meadow on Glouceſter-Point road; No. 2, A tract or piece of land on the Lower-Ferry road, containing about 35 acres; No. 3, A tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road, containing about 40 acres; No. 4, A lot of 10 acres and an half, adjoining the above, late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife: All of which will be ſold, at the Court-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 5th day of May next. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed. And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the 10th day after the ſale, viz. the 15th of May, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after the ſale, viz. the 5th of June, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of this Commonwealth.

The ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

GEORGE SMITH,)
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,) Agents.

WHEREAS JONAS WEAVER, of the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, tavern-keeper, did, the 27th of May, 1779, obtain a bond from the ſubſcriber for the ſum of one hundred pounds, payable to the ſaid Jonas Weaver in one year after the date. Now this is to give notice to the public, that I have paid the ſaid bond, and obtained a general releaſe from the obligee, but have not got my bond, he alledging the ſame to be loſt, or ſo miſplaced, that he cannot find it. Any perſon taking an aſſignment of that, or any other bond of mine, payable to ſaid Jonas Weaver, may be aſſured that I will refuſe the payment of the ſame; and if any perſon has heretofore taken an aſſignment of ſaid bond, or any other of mine, I do now call on them to produce it in two months from the date hereof, or I ſhall conſider the ſame fraudulent. Should that bond have fallen by accident into any perſon's hands, and he will deliver the ſame to the obligee or me to be cancelled, he ſhall receive a reaſonable reward for his trouble, from CONRAD SHEFFER.

Sunbury, March 18, 1780. ‖ 1w.

Sunbury, March 14, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail, and made their eſcape laſt night, the four Negroes herein after deſcribed, viz. JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good Engliſh, and is a ſenſible mannerly fellow, very apt to ſmile when ſpoken to, and about 23 years of age; had on a blanket coat, and took with him a white hunting-ſhirt, old leather breeches, coarſe white yarn woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, and ſtole a little round hat with a gold lace round it.

RICHARD LINCOLN, formerly adverтiſed by the name of Pierpoint, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſeems to have been bred a barber, and is ſaid to belong to one Mr. Dorſey in Maryland; had on, and took with him, an old dark coloured ſurtout, old woollen overalls, old ſhoes, and an old wool hat.

WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, about 28 years of age, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth; had on old dirty clothes, and an old wool hat.

BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age; had on old dirty clothes, and old hat.

Theſe two laſt had their hands and feet froze laſt winter, before they were committed.

Whoever ſecures the above Negroes, in any jail within the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any of them, with all reaſonable charges, from JOHN MORISON, Goaler. ¶1w.

N. B. They all pretend to be free Negroes.

TO BE LET,

Forty-ſix Acres of mowing Meadow, ſituate on GREENWICH-ISLAND.

For Terms, ENQUIRE of the Widow TAYLOR, in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th ult. a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, between 15 and 16 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, natural pacer, and about ſix inches above the tail is a ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand with grey hairs, one plain ſaddle mark, one hip is ſuppoſed to be an inch lower that the other when ſtanding a while, goes a little lame. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to JAMES CHANNAL, in Philadelphia; NATHAN LEVERING, on the Wiſſahickon road, or JOHN RIGHTER, ſhall have the above reward. *March* 15. ¶

JUST OPENED for SALE, at
RICHARD FOOTMAN's STORE,
In Second-Street, below Market-Street, Philadelphia,
A great VARIETY of
L I N E N S,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlaſs, Platilla Royal, Brittannias, and Iriſh Linens, Faſhionable chain and plain Gauzes, Modes, Sarſenets, Perſians, Ribbands, Nankeens, elegant Chintz and Calicoes, Cambricks, beſt Hyſon and Souchong Tea. †

N. B. Goods received for Sale on the uſual Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1780.

THE following Articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, are now in the poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, *viz.*

28 yards broad and narrow ſtriped linen, 14 yds. of each.
8½ yards Ruſſia towelling, marked with ink nn½.
4 pieces Brittannia; ſilver for a ſword handle.
8 fine Holland aprons without binding.
1 plain black ſattin cloak, lined with black taffety.
1 plain black taffety ditto, lined with black ſhaloon.

Any perſon having loſt any of the above articles, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. † JOHN ORD.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1780.

Juſt imported and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
In Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, the following GOODS, viz.

BLUE and brown broadcloths; brown and green ratinets, halfthicks and ſerges; Ruſſia ſheeting; Ruſſia ravens duck; Iriſh linens; German dowlas; Brittannias; 3-4ths, 7-8ths and apron wide cotton and linen checks; light and dark ground cottons, calicoes and chintz; green and blue moreens, yard wide diaper; mock marſeilles; Marſeilles petticoat patterns; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; black and coloured 7-8ths and yd. wide Barcelona ditto; ſpotted and flowered bandanoe ditto; ſilk romal ditto; black, white, pink, green, and blue perſians and ſarſnets; black and white modes, ſattins, taffeties and mantuas; an elegant aſſortment of Chineſe, ſattin, paduaſoy, and other ribbands; womens black and white ſilk mitts; black and coloured ſewing ſilk; plain and figured cyprus, chain and trimming gauzes; millanetts; gauze handkerchiefs; a great variety of book and other muſlins; cambricks and lawns; humhums; mens and womens white kid gloves; ſcarf twiſt, different colours; Scotch and ſtitching threads; coat and quality bindings; tapes and bobbins; table cloths and napkins; worſted, yarn and thread hoſe; worſted breeches patterns; ſham-buck and ſplit-bone knives and forks; ſingle and double bolted padlocks; beſt cupboard, cheſt, and ſtock locks; files of various ſorts; braſs furniture for bureau deſks; iron and braſs deſk, cupboard, table, cheſt, butt, H and HL hinges; braſs picture hooks, and cloak pins; ſhoemakers awlblades and tacks; wood ſcrews, ſcrew pullies and marking irons; claw hammers; Barlow and other penknives; cutteau, piſtol cap and ſeal end pocket ditto; razors and ſciſſars; round and ſquare chapes; plated, pinchbeck and other ſhoe and knee buckles; gilt buttons; ſleeve buttons; thimbles; pins and needles; an elegant aſſortment of blue and white and enamelled china bowls; hyſon, green, and bohea teas; coffee, chocolate, rice; loaf ſugar; allſpice, indigo; choice old ſpirits, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SITGREAVES continues to receive GOODS for ſale on Commiſſions as uſual.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, near the Northern Liberty Ferry, Philadelphia, a valuable MARE, about ſix or ſeven years old, near fifteen hands high, broad and well made, of a dun or mouſe colour, but more light about the noſe and between the legs behind, a dark mane and tail, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded T on the near ſhoulder, and G on the buttock, hardly to be ſeen, paces and trots both very natural, her back ſore with boils, and ſome hairs off near her ſhoulders. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Two Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, and One Hundred for the thief, paid by

March 27, 1780. § JOSHUA GIBSON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS William Cicel, heretofore of Longcombe, in the county of Oxford, in Great-Britain, carpenter, deceaſed, did in his life time purchaſe of William Penn, Eſq; a right to locate five hundred acres of land, with lot and liberty land appurtenant thereto, in any part of Pennſylvania unappropriated, which was on or about the year of our Lord 1681. And whereas ſome perſon hath lately ſet up a pretended claim to the ſame, as the ſubſcriber hath been informed, Therefore notice is hereby given, to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing of any ſuch pretended claimant, any part of the ſaid five hundred acres of land, located or unlocated; alſo the lot and liberty land appurtenant to the ſame, as all ſuch pretended claims and titles ſet up to the land and premiſes aforeſaid will be diſputed by the ſubſcriber, according to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, and as the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania direct.

JOHN LEE, agent for the heirs of William Cicel, the original purchaſer.

Mount-Pleaſant, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, March 20, 1780. ¶

Marco 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf John Conly, was detected in proffering a Watch for ſale, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, did make his eſcape from the ſign of the Leopard, in Eaſton, Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, and left a Bundle of Clothes, conſiſting of a coat, jacket, ſhirts, ſtocks, and ſtockings; the whole ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he abſconded in a very clandeſtine manner. The ſaid Conly is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair, tied behind; had on a brown coat, ſtriped ſhirt, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid ſign, within four weeks from this date, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold to pay the charges, by

¶ JOHN EVANS.

N. B. The owner of the Watch hath ſince come and proved it, and taken it away.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, by the name of John Allen, an Engliſhman, came into the neighbourhood of Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, under the character of a deſerter from the Britiſh army, and has fraudulently and feloniouſly taken and bore away from the ſubſcriber, the 13th inſtant, a certain GREY GELDING, about 5 years old, near 15 hands high, ſhort docked and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, well trimmed, moſt naturally trots and canters, but can pace, carries well, and is a complete hackney.

The aforeſaid John Allen is about ſix feet high, about 28 years of age, of a ſlender boney make, has brown hair, black beard, and ruddy complexion, has a ſcar in the upper part of his noſe, which, he ſays, was occaſioned by a buck ſhot at the battle of Bunker's Hill, alſo a ſcar under his ſhirt collar, on the left ſide of his neck, made by the ſhot of a muſket ball. He wears a drab great coat, a blue cloſe bodied coat, ſcarlet jacket, leather breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, a ſmall hat bound round, and a black ribband inſtead of a hatband, with a ſilver buckle to it. He was heard of near Lancaſter, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Maryland or Virginia.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or ſeven Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for each, by the ſubſcriber,

March 21, 1780. ¶ JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Hunterdon county, State of New-Jerſey, March 23, 1780.

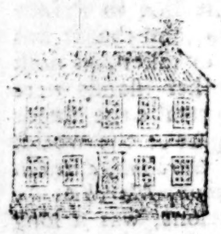
A NEGROE FELLOW

WAS taken up yeſterday, by the ſubſcriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, ſays he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek, in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of ſaid fellow is hereby notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

¶ THOMAS STOUT.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, on the 5th of this inſtant March, two HORSES, the one a cheſtnut ſorrel, about 12 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and about 14 hands high; the other a ſorrel, about 10 years old, with a blaze in his forehead, both hind feet white, and about the ſame highth of the other; both natural trotters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM GLADEN. ¶

Northumberland, March 14, 1780.



TO be ſold at public ſale, by the ſubſcriber, in the town of Northumberland, on the firſt day of May next, 1ſt. No. 40, a corner lot, ſituate on King-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet, near the Market-place, with a good ſtill-houſe, a pump, and all diſtilling utenſils. 2d. No. 39, ſituate on the north ſide of King-ſtreet, with a compleat brew-houſe, malt-houſe, kitchen and barn, a good pump, a kettle of 20 barrels, and all brewing utenſils in good order. 3d. No. 38, with a good dwelling-houſe, two ſtories, a good garret and cellar, the whole well finiſhed. 4th. No. 10, ſituate in Water-ſtreet near King-ſtreet, with a good ſtill-houſe, pump in good repair; together with ſeveral lots in a good ſituation, not improved; alſo ſundry out lots, &c. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale, by PHILIP FRICK. ¶

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the thirteenth inſtant, from the door of the Subſcriber's Coach houſe, at the back of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary's houſe, a light Engliſh bodied WAGGON, with hoop tire, of a remarkable thickneſs, the pole hung very low, iron rings at the ends of the axle-trees. Whoever will give information, ſo that the thief may be apprehended and the waggon recovered, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

March 14, 1780. ‖ HENRY GURNEY.

BROKE GOAL, on Saturday night, the 26th of February, a certain JAMES M'FARLAND, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off, a brown regimental coat, faced with red, and buckſkin breeches. Alſo GEORGE TAYLOR, about ſix feet high, fair complexion. And RICHARD MATTHEWS, about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion: Both dreſſed in light coloured cloth coats, and white cloth waiſtcoats: They are deſerters from Burgoyne's troops, and were taken up making their way to New-York. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, is hereby offered to any perſon who will ſecure the abovementioned James M'Farland: He was committed for receiving ſtolen goods.

March 22, 1780. ‖ JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

March 17, 1780.

To be ſold by way of public Vendue, the thirtieth day of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, 19 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading from Correl's ferry to the Swede's ford, containing 100 acres of good land, 7 acres of watered meadow, and more may be made, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a large fruitful orchard, a large dwelling-houſe, and barn, a good well of never-failing water, a ſpring and houſe over it, and other outhouſes; very convenient ſituated to ſeveral places of worſhip, griſt and ſaw-mills. Alſo will be ſold, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention; the terms will be made known the day of ſale, by me,

¶ ISAAC MARTIN.

N B. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees, by the honourable General Aſſembly of this State, for taking care of the State Iſland, formerly known by the name of the Province Iſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the mouth thereof, containing about 347 acres of meadow, give notice to all who may deſire to rent the ſame, that they will receive propoſals written and directed to them, or any of them, until the 28th inſtant, when they will be ready to leaſe the ſame for a term not exceeding ſeven years, to the perſon making the moſt advantageous offer therefor.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1780.

A BRICKMAKER with a good SETT of HANDS, may have conſtant Buſineſs, either on his own Account or in Company. For further Information, apply in Trenton to

STACY POTTS.

To be SOLD into the Country,

A DUTCH SERVANT MAN, about 18 years of age, has near three years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖

Providence townſhip, March 2, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons indebted (by bond, note, or otherwiſe) to the eſtate of Col. Archibald Thomſon, of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, late deceaſed, are deſired to make payment; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that payment may be made. HANNAH THOMSON, Adminiſtratrix; MARK THOMSON, and JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Adminiſtrators. ¶

N. B. A pair of Boots to be new ſhoed, and a Hat to be dreſſed, were left in Philadelphia by the late deceaſed; thoſe who have them in poſſeſſion, are deſired to leave them at Mrs. Parry's, in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, who will ſatisfy the demand.

TO BE LETT,

THE Front Part of a THREE STORY HOUSE, in a pleaſant Part of the City. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

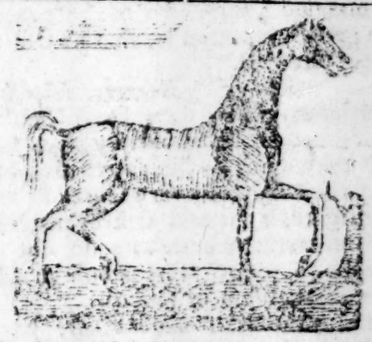
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber rides Poſt from Lancaſter to Philadelphia once a week; he ſets out from Lancaſter on Tueſdays, and returns on Fridays; thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the papers may find him at his houſe, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite John Kuhn's, late Tavern-keeper. Letters will be forwarded at one dollar each for a ſubſcriber, and three for a non-ſubſcriber. Thoſe who have any letters to ſend from Philadelphia to Lancaſter may find him at the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. The Public may depend on a punctual performance of all matters entruſted to the care of their humble ſervant, MICHAEL RINHARD.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Turner's Lane, in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, a dark brown MARE, pretty old, with a ſtar in her forehead, her hind legs white, four white ſpots on her back and a ſhort tail. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, in one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, by ‡ JOSEPH BASKET.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-Marſh, in Philadelphia county, about the 9th of September laſt, a cheſtnut ſorrel Gelding, riſing 3 years old, a natural pacer, hath neither brand nor earmark, near 14½ hands high, has a feather on each ſide of his head, and a feather on the peak of his near ſhoulder, one of his hind feet white fetlock high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by.

¶ JOSEPH LUKEN.



The beautiful high bred HORSE
BLACK AND ALL BLACK,
From VIRGINIA,

FULL 16 hands high, and in great perfection, riſing eight years old, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's in Cæcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at *Two hundred and Fifty Pounds* the ſeaſon. His blood is equal to any on the continent, which is properly atteſted by a number of the firſt gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunſwick, an imported horſe; Brunſwick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miſs Slamerkin; Brunſwick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a ſtock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Ariel, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a ſiſter of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high-formed colts as any horſe in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been ſufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horſe upon the continent. Gentlemen from a diſtance may depend upon good paſturage being provided and the greateſt care taken of their mares; but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for any eſcapes. The money to be paid when the mares are firſt covered.

‖ ELIHU HALL.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Tenth of May next,

THAT large, commodious and well accuſtomed INN, in the town of Cheſter, lately occupied by David Cowpland, deceaſed: The Houſe is three ſtory high, with four rooms on a floor, a good garret and kitchen, with good ſtable, ſheds, out-houſes, garden, and pump in the yard; it is an old and excellent ſtand, and well calculated for the buſineſs. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcribers, living in Cheſter.

ISABELLA COWPLAND, and
SARAH COWPLAND, } Executrixes.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 15th of November 1779, a black HORSE, ten years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, carries lofty, branded on the near buttock with B, his mane hangs to the off ſide, and has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SMITH. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.